# NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STE

AMUSEMENTS TELS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-The Banksurt-M BIBLOS GABDEN, Breadway—JEANSTIE AND JEANNOT-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE PERALE GARNES

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-False Passerson WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Rule A Wise and

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermoman Par

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

New York, Monday, December 3, 1855.

Our correspondence from the European capitals received by steamer Atlantic, and published in to day's paper, will be found unusually interesting. The imposing ceremonies which took place on the closing of the French exhibition are vividly described, and give the best account extant of that able affair. One of our Faris correspondents states that the object of Gen. Caurobert's mission to Blockholm is to bring about, if possible, fresh nego-tiations for peace, Louis Napoleon being, it is said extremely anxious that the war should not be further prolonged. The movements of the United States Minister at Athens have excited a good deal of comment, and American influence is now stated to be dominant at the court of King Otho. The impresa seems to prevail pretty generally abroad that this country is at length going to take an active part in European affairs.

Our correspondents at Cardenas and Havana, writing on the 24th and 25th of November, inform us that the Captain-General had issued an important decree to regulate the fighting of game cocks for the season. Another cargo of apprentice slaves had been landed. There had been a series of grand balls and baptismal fetes at Havana. The sugar trade was active at Cardenas.

We give elsewhere an interesting account of the

entry of Gen. Alvarez into the city of Mexico. Up to the 22d ult. the condition of that country had not improved, and disagreements were said to prevail among the military chiefs.

We have news from Aux Cayes (St. Domingo) to the 4th ult. Business was very dull. Money and the produce of the country very scarce. American provisions were also scarce. The new crop of coffewas small, and just beginning to come in slowly from the interior, owing to the course the Emperor was pursuing in taking all the men he could get fo ers, to march against the Dominican portion of the island. A considerable portion of the laboring population had already joined his standard. It was said that Soulouque was about visiting the eastern or Dominican end of the island, at the request of President Santana, with the view of making some arrangement whereby a collision between the armics of the two might be avoided, and the effusion of blood prevented. We are not informed as to the precise cause of this fresh quarrel.

The steamship Palmetto, Captain Baker, left Philadelphia yesterday, at 11 A. M., for Boston, and when off the Point House, came in contact with the steaming Bird, bound up, which so badly crippled the tog that she sunk in two minutes afterwards taking down with her the engineer, named Herman The Palmetto backed water, and fortunately picked up three men that were on the tag's deck landed them, and proceeded on her way down.

The value of foreign goods imported into the po of Boston during the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to \$418,257.

On Saturday the cotton market was unsettled, and sales were confined to a few hundred bales, at prices which indicated a falling off of about ic. a ic. Flour was without material change, while sales were pretty feeely made, including 8,000 or 10,000 barrels for export. Wheat was unsettled, with moderate transactions, chiefly of the better qualities of white and red. Corn was rather easier, though with out change of moment in prices. Pork was about the same. Lard was active, and among the sale were 2,000 bbis., deliverable in January and Feb mary, at 114c. a 114c. Tallow was active. The s embraced 259,000 a 300,000 lbs. at 13c. Sugary continued steady, with moderate sales. Coffee was in good demand, at full prices, and sales of Rio footed out 1,500 bags, and 2,800 do. Bahia. Freight were firm, with more offering for Liverpool, grain was pretty freely engaged, at 9c. a 94c., and flour at 3s. Among the engagements were 500 hhds tallow, on terms not transpired. To Havre rates were steady. Another vessel was taken up for that port to lead with flour at 90 cents.

The Meeting of Congress To-day-The Parties in the Avena-The Prospect Before Us-is it Order or Revolution !- The President's

The Thirty-fourth Congress assembles in the Capitel at Washington to-day. In view of the peculiar importance of this event, and the extraordinary interest and anxiety with which It has been anticipated, we have prepared a mass of special and general information upon the subject, which we spread before our readers. on the first page of this paper. From the historical reminiscences included in this general chapter, it will be seen that there have been one or two occasions heretofore when the organization of the House was the most difficult question of the session; and it will also be seen that the diffinity has never resulted in any serious suspension of, or detriment to, the practical business of legislation.

In no previous Congress, however, do w and anything like a parallel to this, whether we look to the division of parties, factions and sections, brought about by the blunders and follies of this administration, or to the delicate, exciting and pressing issues which confront the two houses at the very threshold. It is this peculiar division of parties in this case. the pressure of the Kansas slavery question, and the immediate bearings of the approaching Presidential election, which have caused sagacious men to contemplate the meeting of this Congress with distrust, and cool and sensible men to anticipate it with misgivings of positive fear. We do not apprehend. however, that the conservative members of the House will be so entirely overruled in their efforts at an organization as that disorder and discord will for any unreasonable length of time prevail, though we are prepared for a few preliminary scenes of "noise and consusion" which will rival some of the most mo

mentous assemblages of Tammany Hall For a general estimate, let us assume that parties in the House are formed as follows: --

It is manifest that to elect a Speaker by a majority, there must be a fusion somewhere. And as we are given authoritatively to understand that the democrats will make their nominations and adhere to them from first to last, this question of fusion is narrowed down to the black republicans and Know Nothings. "twelfth section," or national Know Nothe democracy; or the Northern free soil Know Nothings may settle the question by a june tion with the black republicans. To this combi nation upon a flexible free soil casis the effort of the Seward men and the American Organ at Washington have been carnestly directed and our latest eccounts foreshadow the very possible organization of the House under some such anhealthy conglomeration. But as this fusion need not involve the "twelfth section" American members, the probabilities are strengthened of its immediate or ultimate suc-

cess.

The two parties between which the American organizations find themselves in the House, are the two parties which will give them battle in the Presidential election—the democracy in the South and North, and the black republicans in all the Northern States. In any present concessions, therefore, to either of these parties, the Know Nothings will calculate the direction in which such concessions will be most likely to do the least damage in the Presidential struggle. In this view it may be that "a shad for me and a herring for you," between the black republicans and the Northern free soil Know Nothings, will be more politic as a Know Nothing movement than the surrender of the House officers to the democratic party. At all events, from our latest reports from Washington we are prepared for a Northern free soilish

organization of the House. The late startling revolutionary intelligence from Kansas strengthens this view of the subject. The news of that house burning outrage by the " law and order" party of the Kansas squatters, and the general aspect of the outbreak of a bloody border war in that Territory, will be very apt to sink all other issues in the slavery question at the federal Capitol this morning, and henceforth to the end of the chapter. Should such be the case, the black republican league may gain a point or two in the House officers; yet, if this occurs, it will give the democratic party a more than countervailing advantage in the popular reaction on the Presidential issue.

But where the most industrious and ingenious caucusing has falled of a solution of the problem of the House organization, it is useess to proceed with conjectures. The imme diete object desired in a prompt election of a Speaker is the President's message. As that locument is never sent to the House until the President is informed by a joint committee that the two houses are organized, and are ready to receive any communication which he may have to make, we cannot expect it until the House shall have elected a Speaker. In this instance, the President appears to have resolved, also, that no outsiders shall have the message before the two legitimate bodies to which it is addressed; for it appears that he has thought proper to deny a copy even to his own organ in the interior, for fear it may be sold upon a speculation to some enterprising New York newspaper, in advance of the proper

Our readers, therefore, must resign them cives to wait for the message until the House shall have elected a Speaker. Perhaps we may give them an agreeable surprise with the pub lication of the precious document in a day or two; perhaps its delivery may be deferred for a week or two. Let our readers, in any eventespecially those of Wall street-comfort them selves for the present with the assurance that war against England, no seizure or forced sale of the island of Cuba, no absorption of Mexico or Central America, and that Mr. Pierce will be very circumspect and tenderfooted about the affairs of Kansas.

The ball opens to day. The prospect before us is gloomy and dubious; but we are yet confident that the principles of order and sectional concord will prevail over the elements of anarchy, sedition and revolution.

### Prospect of Peace in Europe.

It is pretty well known that a strong effort is to be made this winter for the re-establish. ment of peace in Europe. The neutral Powers -Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Naples-perceive that if the war goes on they will inevitably be drawn into it; that they can in no contingence derive any benefit from helping France to put down Russia; in short, that their safety absolutely requires the restoration of peace. Nor is it at all improbable that in view of the enor mons losses inflicted on Russia by the past year's war, her friends are bestirring themselves to effect a settlement of the questions which led to the quarrel. There is very little doubt but the Czar would be willing to abandon his designs on Turkey, and join the other European Powers in giving the Porte any guarantee that might be required, if he could thereby purchase

But how will these arguments and these offers be received by the Western Powers? If we were to pin our faith to the common storythat England and France went to war with Russia solely for the protection of Turkey-we should have no difficulty in realizing the prospect of a general pacification. From the mo ment that Russia abandoned her designs on the Porte-nothing would be easier-on this hypothesis than to agree upon the condition of peace. Any second rate diplomatist could settle the future status of Turkey, regulate the maritime law of the Black Sea, and fix the sum which Russia and Turkey-as the two original combatants would be bound to pay.

But very few persons possessing a moderate acquaintance with European politics, have fallen into the error of believing that the stability of Turkey was the real bone of contention. That the true aim of Nicholas was to absorb Turkey is undoubted; but the Allies have obviously had all along ulterior objects in view. France had in the first place to provide a safety-valve for the effervescence of her excitable youth: and next, to realize the Napoleonic traditionary schemes of continental expansion. England had to guard the western frontier of her Asiatic possessions against Russian aggression. In comparison with these objects the future state of Turkey and her very existence as a nation, were never to the Allies matters of any consequence. And when, over a year age, their intervention in fact accomplished what they said they went to war to prevent Russia from doing, it ceased to be possible for a diplomatist to pretend that the war was prosecuted on Turkey's account

The question, therefore, as to the manner in which peace overtures would be received by the Western Powers involves an inquiry into other and far more momentous subjects than the future state of Turkey. Has France attained her object? The answer is obviously, no! The imperial dominions are precisely the decide the issue by fusing with same as those of the republic of 1848, and the

kingdom of Louis Philippe. Up to this mo ment, France has not been carried to the Rhine: it has not gained a foot of ground in Italy; all Napoleon's skill and genius have been laid out without apparent return. The old dynastics which combined to overthrow his uncle are still on their throngs. France is still surround ed by a family of sovereigns who detest Napo leon as an upstart. In a word, however suc cessful the Emperor's domestic pelicy has been up to the present moment his foreign policy has preved a failure in every point save the British alliance. If France were to make peace to-morrow, the war would have been a fruitless one. The mere rescue of Turkey from the Russian grasp would be an inglorious achievement, more likely to breed trouble than anything else. In the battles that have been fought, with the exception of the storming of the Malakoff, France bas added nothing to her military renown. The glory of Inkermann belengs to her ally. Even her actual victories have rather tended to show the wenderful strength and vigor of Russia, than to illustrate the old inviscibility of the French soldiery.

On the other hand, if England were to make peace, her exertions would have been still more plainly thrown away. Her Asiatic fron-tier is as defenceless as before. For purposes of aggression Russia's strength is unimpaired For her, the moral of the war is that she is not a military Power, and cannot be: that she has neither an army nor officers, nor men capable of wielding her government at a time of dan-ger; and that if she had had the misfortune of engaging Russia singly, the Emperor Alexan der might possibly have executed his threat of invading England, and the siege of London might bave figured in history in lieu of the siege of Sebastopol. To make peace under such circumstances, and to leave such an im pression on the minds of the British people and foreigners, would seem a pitch of folly of which even the English administration could hardly be capable.

If it be true-and no other supposition will stand the test of inquiry-that the Western Powers went to war, the one to expand in Eu rope and revenge old Napoleonic scores, the other to guard the western frontier of its Eastern empire, while an inroad upon Russia was made from the east, it is gratuitous to ex pect that they will make peace before these objects are either gained or proved to be unattainable. A steady prosecution of the war for another year or two will attain the object of the British by crippling the power of Russia to such an extent as to render her harmless in Asia for at least a generation. But France cannot spread herself to the Rhine, or fulfil the democratic mission of the Emperor in the overthrow of the most incapable of the old dynasties, until the war becomes general, the nentral Powers are involved in it, and hostili ties assume unprecedented and gigantic pro

FINANCIERING AND COCK FIGHTING.—It is now high time for the United States to complete the list of favors and compliments which for years past they have been in the habit of be stowing on General Santa Anna. We do not positively advise to put him on the pension lisor to make him a donation in bounty lands for his services in the Mexican war; but when it is remembered how much the American people have done for him, just expectations have been excited that they will not now close their bands against him-expectations which, we think, it would be shameful, if not cruel, to disappoint. For more than twenty years his Serene Highness" has been on our hands, and has been no small expense to us-both in blood and money—as the account now stands.

In the war of Texan independence he extorted aniversal respect from the liberal way in which he dealt in American blood. Witness the cases of Fanning, Crockett, and others, at Mier, at the Alamo, and many other places, where, as there were no survivors, the incidents are now generously forgotten. For these heroic achievements be was warmly received by the Americans ppon his capture at San Jacinto He was immediately set at liberty; proper apologies were made for his detention; and he was duly escorted to Washington to receive the felicitations of the President upon his

magnanimity as an enemy.

When the Mexican war broke out, Eanta Anna was enjoying one of his periodical compulsory visits to the island of Cuba. The Ameri can executive very generously extended to him a tree pass to proceed to Mexico in search of fresh laurels. Thus provided with our protection, he landed to assume the command of the Mexican army, and to fight the battle of Buena Vista, where he exhibited his usual good luck and bumanity. He then fell back to meet our army at Cerro Gordo, which, with a great absence of courtesy, drove him before them over a barranca, and nearly broke his neck. This defeat was another misfortune which time only could remedy, and time consequently was given to him, by the American Generals, for that purpose. When Santa Anna had fairly picked himself up again, and given notice of his being prepared for another fight, he was gallantly met in the valley at Contreras and Churubusco. and once more vanquished. From the effects of these disasters he was only saved by an armistice and suspension of arms, which were granted to enable him to fortify the city and give the Americans a warm reception. Everything being prepared, the United States army, without any regard for the feelings of Santa Anna, or the deep solicitude of the executive for his health, attacked the Garitas, and entered the halls of the Montezumas. What more could now be done for their favorite, as his countrymen were exasperated against him, and had ordered him to be arrested and court martialed? He could only be protected in leaving his ungrateful country, and the American army furnished him a brilliant escort-for that purpose. Could anything manifest more their high estimation of the man?

Again: Santa Anna returned to Mexico to assume regal powers, which, as usual, he exercleed most tyrannically. He of course again became involved in trouble, and the United States gave him seven millions of dollars to keep up the appearances of his imperial state. Again be was compelled to take to flight, and he now asks the United States to give him, in charlty, three millions more-an item on an old account-to keep him in his favorite amusement of cock fighting in his old age. It would be ungenerous not to pay the money, and of conrse it will be paid; it must be paid.

The Mexican government has sent instructions to revoke any powers given by Santa Anna to receive these three millions. They eny they ignore all drafts given by a defunct executive, inasmuch as a government is not a commercial house, subject to commercial

usages, but a nation guided by and exacting the observance of the laws of nations. The treaty declares the money is to be "paid to th Mexican government"-not to any commercial houses and the Mexican government intipresent executive are not recognised as the proper persons to whom payment is to be made, then Santa Anna and his agents are still in power, and not Alvarez and Comonfort. If these gentlemen cannot revoke any powers given by Santa Anna when in office, then we advise the Cabinet at Washington to hunt up one of the defanct commissioners of his 'Serene Highness," and purchase another slice of Mexico. Now is a good time for bargains of that sort.

#### THE LATEST AEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS

From Washington.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE POLITICIANS —WHAT THE
ANTI-NERRABEA DEMOCRATE WILL DO—NO GRANGE
OF AN IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1855.

Notwithstanding this has been the Sabbath, the busy hum of politics has resounded throughout the city. Squads of politicians are everywhere to be seen discussing the merits or describe of the various candidates. The work goes bravely on. New men are springing up like Jona's gourd for the Speakership.

gourd for the Speakership.

The anti-Nebraska democrats, who number about thirty, have been casting about for a proper man to throw their vote upon. They declare openly that it is impossible for them to support Col. Richardson, who has been put forward as the administration candidate. They also intimate that it will be out of the question for them to join in effecting an entire whig or Know Nothing organization—that if Gen. Cullom is to be elected Clerk, anti-Nebraska, anti-administration democrats must have the Speaker.

the Speaker.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, whose antecedents as fair, seems to be gaining ground. There is another nav mentioned, which it is thought will harmonize discordance elements, and may carry off the palm—Hon. Galusha A Grow, who is an old member, and comes from Wilmot district. But, as father Ritchie used to say, nous verron

The meeting of republicans last evening falled to effect anything. It will be a regular bush fight. After a few formal ballots to-morrow something definite may be assecformal ballots to-morrow something definite may be ascer-tained. That there will be no election of Speaker to

for days or even weeks.

Honce Greeley is busy in effecting a straight out republican organization, while Weed is laying low, hoping that something may "turn up."

There are now about two hundred members in the city.

then hour of meeting arrives.

The State Department has received despatches brough

known for a day or two yet.

Senators Foster, Pugh, Wilson and Wright arrive last evening, and are stopping at Willard's.

CAUCUS OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEMBERS-

Washington, Dec. 2, 1855. It might have been expected that parties would have restad on their arms to-night, but not so. A caucus ha rectad on their arms to might, but got so. A caucas have been held this evening, of members from most of the factions of the opposition, with a view to harmonizing, possible, before the meeting of Congress to-morrow. Greekey confidently predicts an organization on the first cay, and to secure this, "work" is necessary. And we have they worked. What they have done is well done have they worked. What they have done is well done. Could Seward and Greeley be suspected of not doing their work well? The tremendous efforts made by these deep political schemers look to more important results than the mere organization of Congress. Congress is to be organized with a view to the next Presidential election; and the Presidency itself is the stake being played for. The plans were all arranged some days ago in New York and are now being carried out here. Congress is to be properly regu-ulated first; afterwards an election of a President by the people defeated; then it will be an easy matter to push Seward through the House of Representatives into the

This is the light in which the black republican mo ments are now regarded here. They will be closely

watched.

The Southern Know Nothings avow their repudiation of everything tinctured with black republicanism, and the anti-Nebraska democrats vote for one of their own party -perbaps Thurston, of Rhode Island.

On the first few ballots for Speaker, no less than five candidates will be in the field-Richardson. Campbell Banks, Foller, and Pennington, and probably Humphrey Marshall. The latter scouts the idea of Cullom's elec-tion. It would be a reward for his anti-Nebraska votea reward for his treason to the South. The true ground of objection is his locality, which conflicts with Mr. Mar-shall's interests as a candidate for the Speakership. The of Mr. Fuller. They assail him as the candidate of the lobby. Everything now depends on a throw, and Seward and Greeley will not be defeated, if great labor and ingenuity can secure success. Some of the conservative predict that the contest will be narrowed down t Richardson and Pennington. But little is said about the printer or clerk. Wendell's chances are evidently best for the former. Cullom may have to be sacrificed.

The despatches by the last steamer were received at th State Department this morning, and Governor Maior with his accomplished assistant, are now poring over their contents, with a view to embodying them in the message to morrow.

The Senate has determined to change its officers, with

the exception of the Secretary.

THE RUSSIAN SECRETARY OF LEGATION ROBBED. Washington, Dec. 2, 1855.
The Secretary of the Russian Legation, who came pa senger in the s'eamer Washington, was robbed here yes terday of five hundred Holland ducats, valued at about

#### Further from Mexico BALTIMORE Dec. 2, 1855.

Baltimore, Dec. 2, 1855.

The New Orleans mails of Sunday and Monday last are received. The papers contain Mexican dates to the 22d ult. The condition of that country had not improved, and disagreements still prevailed among the minister.

The Ministry of War was still vacant. Senor Price; Minister of Finance, had also resigned.

Markets.

The sales of cotton during the past week have been moderate at firm prizes. The stock on hand is light Wool.—Sales small, amounting only to 39,700 lbs., at about the rame range of prices as last week. Printing cloths.—Sales of the week 38,400 pieces.

THE THEATRE-The opening of the great National Brams in Washington, obliges us to cmit our usual thea-trical article. The announcements at the city theatre-are varied and interesting. At the Broadway theatre, Mrs. Jolia Dean Hayne commences the third week of her engagement, and plays in a new local frama, "The Benkrupt." At Burton's, a new comedy, "False P. 2 tences, or Both Sides of Good Society." At Niblo's, "The Ravels," and M'lle. Robert. At the Academy, "Sen ramide," with La Grange and M'lle. Didice. At Wallack's, "Bule a Wife and Have a Wife," and "The Little Treasure." At the Bowery, "Flot and Passion." Good bills at Wood's and Buckley's Minstrels. Amusement enough for one night.

General John A. Quitman, member of Congress be lifth district of Mississippi, was at Mobile on the 25th ult., en route for Washington. M'ile Rachel arrived in Charleston on Thursday at

noon, perfectly recovered. She sails in the Isabel on the 4th inst. for liavana.

DEPARTURES.

The December Term of the Law Courts. The Supreme Court Great, the Superior Court and the Common Pleas trial terms will be opened to-day, being the first Monday in the month. Notwithstanding the the first Monday in the month. Notwithstanding the vast amount of cases which have been disposed of during the present year, the calendars are yet heavy, and contain many suits of public and private interest which will pass over to the records of 1856.

In the federal courts the charge of murder on the high

sens against Spencer will be brought. He is indicted for the murder of Captain Fraser of the Sea Witch.

Louis Baker, now pending in the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner. Five days have been already occupied; and as the case for the presecution has not yet terminated, it is reasonable to suppose that the testimony for the accused and the summing up on both sides will consume the whole of this week. The "Poole homicide," the "Stanwix Hall tregedy," and the "trial of Baker," as the principal in the affray, which terminated fatally to one of its mos formidable and desperate actors, will long be remember ed by the people of New York; nor can they fall to im press the minds of every community whom our daily papers reach with the horrors enacted in this populous city on a fabbath morning.

The tale of horrors has been told by a number of wit-

nesses, and graphically placed before the readers of the daily papers, so far as it has gone. The scene described was such as we might have read of in a romance, where the heroes were reckless individuals deeply dyed in human gore; but it is something strangely new to sit in a court and hear from the lips of the surviving actors the slaugh-tering of that fearful night detailed. Pictols were used on all sides with precision and skill, (except where furner shot himself) which is apparent from the number of wounds inflicted. There were thirteen shots discharged or two wounds besides the "fatal shot," Bater, the ac-cused, was riddled like a 'arget from head to hip; others were more er less injured, and great might have been the havon if all the pixtels which we are told were snapped on the occasion had gone off, and hit their men. One wit-ness admits that he fired four shots at the opposing fac-tion, two of which were at Baker, and with hardihood he declared that if he had had four platols, his "gest reverge would have stomach for them all." This man's thirst for blood was not satisfied by the copious fi w that came from all around him, and he swears that in his rage he flung his pistol a way because the fifth bar-

tic our "special wonder?"

The trial of Baker is painfully interesting and exhibits in vivid colors life in New York among that class of men

who have been the terror of a portion of our city.

The Court of General Sessions will begin to-day its session for the December term. The first day, as usual will probably be given to the empannelling a Grand Jury. and on the next day the "Ocean Bank case," as it is called, will most likely be called up. This is the most important case on the calem ar for this month, excepting the morter cases. Recorder Smith having occupied the bench in this Court for the past two mouths, it becomes

he will or not remains to be seen.

The following is the calendar of cases for disposal, for a list of which we are incepted to Mr. J. T. Whitmore, Clerk of the City Prison:— Grand largeny 58, burglary 20, murder 7, manusaughter 1, forgery 12, abandonment 6, felenious assault and battery 10, perjury 3, misdemeanor 1, fliegal voting 4, false protences 11, bastardy 1, rape 1, robbery 2, bigamy 1; witnesses detained 14. Total 145.

The Common Council. The Board of Aldermen will commence their December sessions this evening, and as the report of the committee on the nativity of the Chief of Police is made a special order for this evening, "Sam" will be on hand, and a rich debate is anticipated.

The Board of Councilmen begin their December term this afternoon at 5 o'clock. This being the last month of the present Board, whatever pet measures any of the going out members may have will be forced through probably with an industry which a few months ago would have reflected credit upon the Board. Upon the calendar for this month there are no very important documents but there is time enough to originate and adopt ne measures between now and the first of January next.

#### Marine Affairs.

Coast Survey, in re-examining the New York Harbar in reference to the encroachments, has determined the po-sition and extent of a shoal in the main ship chanuel be low the Narrows. Lieut. Craven says, in his report to

tow the Narrows. Leut. Craven says, in his report to the Superintendest, A. D. Bache, Esq.:— Its position is 2,007 yards S. 30 degrees E. (true) from the lighthouse on Staten Island. It lies north and south, and its length in that direction is 503 yards. The breadth from east to west is 164 yards. Soundings 18 test at low water. This shoat is componed of sand and shells, or more strictly is a shell bank, and I recommend placing a buoy on it. In accordance with this recommendation, Professor

Bache has asked of the Lighthouse Board that the buoy be placed.

The steamship Washington, Captain Cavendy, sailed on

Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Bremen, with seventy passengers and \$20,000 in specie. The W. came in on Taesday of this week, and had only three days in which to discharge her cargo and take in another The steamship Southerner, Captain Ewan, from Charles LAUNCH OF THE STRANSHIP PRINCESON .- The steamble Edinburgh, which has been built to run in connection

with the Glasgow and New York, between this city and Glasgow, was launched on the 10th ult. We fied the following account of it in the Glasgow Herald of November

Breath of beam.

And she will be propelled by a pair of engines of 450 horse power. Her Internal fittings will be eigent and tasteful, and accommodation will be miforded for 100 first class and 400 second class passengers. Stowage space for 1,600 tons of cargo will slice be provided. The zero-mony of naming was gracefully performed by Mhs Towners. Capitali tumming, at present commoniding the company's ship Glasgow, is the gentleman appointed to the command of the Idinurgh, and we have no doubt, as formerly, he will distinguish himself as an able officer. VERFIG IN LEMAND.—Large quantities of corn of the new crop are arriving in our barbor, and there is an unusual demand for versels to take it off to other ports.—Nortelk Herald, Tauralay.

## Police Intelligence. CONSTRUCTIVE GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. Morgan Jones, plumber, at 508 Pearl street, yester-ay made affidavit, before Justice Controlly, to the effect day made affidavit, before Justice Connolly, to the effect that in paying off his workmen on Saturday night, he had, by noistable, given John Finney, one of them, a \$50 bid instead of one for \$5 and having requested Finney to rectify the mistable, the latter accutly denied having rectived more than \$5. Mr. Jones therefore requested his arrest. Finney was soon brought up by officer Martin, and though he continued to deey the truth of the charge, was committee to prison. A fellow workman by the name of Boyle, being suspected of having changed the \$50 bid for Finney, was also brought before the negitarise and interrogated about it, but refused to answer any questions relating to the circumstance, and for his contempt of Court was looked up in the Tombs.

SUSPECTED BURGALAN. SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

A man named Philip McGuire was detected, at three o'clock yesterday morning, in the act of scaling a fenc-in Sixth street, sear Live Oak Hall, and acrested as being a burglar. On searching him, a set of burglar's too a was found in his pockets. Justice Wood locked him up

was found in his pockets. Justice where the caramination.

QUINN, THE ALLEGED PANEL THEEP.

This individual, who was terribly stabled a few nights since, yesterday became discontented with his quarters at the New York Hospital, and was so unruly that Dr. If urston was compelled to call in the Fifth ward police, who soon quieted him, and conveyed him to the Tombs, alres he remains in charge of Dr. Cowl. He was at first the cight to be fatally wounded, but now seems to be con-

Mary Merierty, who has been on trial at Memphis. I enn., for killing John Shehan, her seducer, was declared not guilty on the 20th oft., by the jury, who had their verdict under advisement only five minutes.

The Eudora Massacre.
PROCESS OF RAISING THE WESSE-VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY—THE BODIES NOT YOUND

CTY ISLAND L. I. Sound, Dec. 2, 1855.

City islam. L. I. Sound, Dec. 2, 1855.

Nine days have now elapsed since the sinking of the ill tated scheener Eudora, and yet she remains at the bottom, washed by the cibbing and flowing of the tide that courses its way into all the inlets and bays of Long Island Sound. Since the news of the country, bundred,—was first spread abroad through the country, bundred. aye, thousands—have daily visited the scene of the unfar-turate occurrence, with the vain hope of being eye wit nesses of the raising of the week, and the recon-the bories—the victims of avarice and selfishness.

try people), there was a con-tant stream of travel to an from City Island. Every carriage, wagon, stage boat, sucht and shiff that could possibly be brought o City bland. The wreek was throught with violents from the gray dawn of morning until the shades of evening and the setting of the sun compelled these bring at a distance to retire to their normes. The violent were not composed of gentlementally, for among those who wrated o see all that was going on were several of the fair explicit of the control of the control

ner time in order to see the process of raising the number vessel.

The Endora stilllies beneath the surface of the water. The work of raising drags sowly along and will not be concluded for two days to come. Three heavy spars have been placed across her and then joined as the endo to the scheeners is a jug along side. The their puripancer he see a has been rerewed up tight, and now all that remains to be done in order to complete the work, is the placing of a chain immediately under her bows. This would have been effected some days ago bad not a serious difficulty, in the share of two anchors and chains, presented theelf, the scheoner was lying at suchor when abe sunk, and, as matter of course, it will be a difficult thing to loser; a chain under her bow until the anchors and chairs have first been filted up. Notwittschaining this difficulty, she has been righted considerably, and will probably be brought on a keel hefore to-morrow afternoon. This accomplished, the remainder of the work will be performed in twenty-four hours, previded the weather happens to be propitious.

Cant. Arnold, and Mr. Demisters a security of pitiour. t. Arnold, and Mr. Dennistoun, also a courin of

be prepitious.

Capt. Arnold, and Mr. Dennisteun, also a courin of Capt Palmer, are in conciunt attendance, and are endeavoring to have the work progress as quick as possible, so as to clear away the horribic mystery that still surrounds this case.

The mainstil and a portion of the rigging were to seed ashore on Saturday afternoon. The former appeared but hitle injured from as long an immersion.

The greatest indignation still exists here in the minds of all the citizens against the negro Wilson, who for the most part entertain the unkind hope of seeing bits "swung," as they term it. In fact, if the inhaditure of Westchester county had their own way, Judge Lyno's mode of administering the law would have been strictly aftered to and practically carried out the moment the horrible act had been discovered.

No revelations have yet been made by Wilson, who still maintains a degreed elience in regard to the matter. Many persons visiced white Plains yesterday with the intention of resing him, but the wiches of all were not gratified, and many were documed to disappointment. Those who did obtain admittance to the prison were not by any means favorably impressed with the phremiogical developments of the accused.

City Intelligence.

THE SOCREY LA MONTAGNE, of this city, through its de

The Scenery La Monragne, of this city, through its delegates, sends us the following:—

There are certain dates which remind usitions of their deliverance, and they are celebrated by national feat 1-ties. There are other dates which, on the century, recall to memory liberties destroyed, atties sacked and blood stained and nations boundlated. Such funcreal anniversaries should be most religiously consecrated by an act of malediction against the authors of so much misery. To-day is the auniversary of the 2d December, 1851. Our principles exact of us, for the fourth time, to protest against the spends republic. We well know that the protest of a handrel of exites, whom some may not scruple to call adventucers, can have but a feeble echo. We are sware that our voice will be drowned amid the shouts of triumph, wazlike muric and the thander of cannon; nevertheless, we must once more fallit this our duty. The cosp d'edit of the 2d December, 1851, was teason to the people, and white one of us remains i shall be proclaimed as such belove the na ions. May the criminal of the 2d I comber be accurred now and ever. We are too few, and he is too for for us to say more.

New York Tyroundpment Union.—At an election held on Saturday, December 1, at No. 163 Bewery, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Pre-ideat, William I. Shabbay Ven Predictient E. I. Almost. Ven.

on Saturday, December I, at No. 183 Bewery, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Precident, william I. Stubbs; Vice President, E. L. Alvord; Recording Secretary, R. D. Back; Financial Secretary, R. Cundington; Corresponding Secretary, Reheard Drase; Ireasurer, Joseph Smyth: Fond Trustee, W. H. M. Manna; Bustners Committee, W. Bevischen, I. D. Reyce, W. B. Codeington, H. C. Child, Thomas J. Walsh, John Ricks.

Ing Late Africa' in Crambines strain—Dath: or Mc-

KINNEY .- John McKinney, one of the young rowdies who was wounded in the bead, by a cutlass in the hands of was wounded in the head, by a cullass in the hands of Louis Knecke, of 181 Chambers street, on last Thursday night, died yeaterday at the New York Rospital, but not of the injuries received, but from the effects of a louthouse disease, which seemed the law spread through his ystem, and from debrium tromens. It will be renomined that on the night in question, McKinney, with sevial of his descriptes, entered the bar room of Knocke, ratk and being refused fluor, became angry and made an attack upon Mr. R., with decanters, tumbers, chairs, &c., and he, to defend himself, drew a cullass and out him, and one of the others. An inquest will be held upon the body of McKinney to-day.

named William Marchall, with his two sisters, found a named William Marchall, with his two sisters, found a plate confaining some sweet substance, on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Third avenue, and incantionsity eat some of it. Soon afterwards all three were taken sick, exhibiting every symptom of being poisoned, and late in the day the bey diec. The girkare suil alive, but in a very critical situation. An inquest will be held upon the body of the deceased to-day, and an investigation will be instituted.

ATTEMPT AT SCICIDS -Agnes Corbet, a girl 20 years of teenth ward station house, where she applied for lodging. Soon after she was received she swallowed ap ounce of landanum, but a physician being sent for it was removed from her stomach. She stated that she had hitherto led a reckless life, and being tired of it and re-solved to destroy herrelf, and would make another effor-te do so the first opportunity that offered. Cast. Hartt caused proper care to be taken of her.

Accurate. At man in the employ of Mr. Gustavas Con-tin, segar dealer at No. 717 Broadway, yesterday feld down a flight of cellar steps, at the above place, and susdown a light of cellar steps, at the above place, and sus-tained some injuries. He has conveyed to his residence, No. 85 fewesty-fifth street.

A fir John Farley was run over on Friday night, at the corner of the Bowery and Hester street, by an omni-but, and bad a leg broken, besides austaining other ne-vere injuries. The Tenth ward police conveyed him to the New York Hospital.

FATAL FAIL.—Coronor Welhelm held an inquest yester

FATAL FAIL.—Coronor Weihelm heid an inquest yesterday, at No. 66 Gold street, upon the body of Waiter Webster, a native of New Hampshire, 54 years of age, whose death was caused by a fracture of the spine received on Saturday night, by falling backwards down a fight of stairs at the above house, where he boarded. The deceased was a cripple, and walked upon wooden less, and it is aupposed that he lost his balance as he was going up the stairs and it! backwards. He kept a stand for the sale of newspapers, at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. The jury rendered a werdiet of "Accidental death."

Ferbeuel Harrison, fireman on the freight train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which left Jersey City at one c'clock P. M., was killed on Saturday while crossing the Morris and Feer Railroad bridge over the Passale river at Newark. He heard a noise, and fearing that an acci-dent as about to happen, looked out to see what was the matter. His head struck a post of the bridge and he was rendered senseless. He died soon afterwards.

ACCUMULATION OF FREIGHT AT ALBANY—CON-botton or the River.—The dock is literally covered with merchandles and freight for the South and East. They are reshing it east over the Boston ferry-boat at the rate of twenty five eart loads every fifteen minutes in the day. The Central road is doing an immense freighting business; their freight houses are filled up, the streets are covered with all osseriptions of property, and we further learn that there were at Spencewille yesterday morning one hundred and nine care filled with merckandles, which they were unable to discharge for want of room. Last evening the river was uncommonly low for the season,